

with *Agoseris glauca*. Here, as elsewhere in the *Compositae*, the genera are not sharply distinct, and species which on their morphology alone are not clearly referable to one or another of a pair of allied genera, must be placed according to their apparent relationship.

Microseris and *Agoseris* may now be redefined as follows:

AGOSERIS: Scapose, or sometimes very shortly caulescent in the annual species, the scape strictly naked above the cluster of leaves at the base (or with one or two reduced upper leaves in *A. alpestris*); involucre bracts subequal or imbricate; achenes evidently beaked at maturity, the beak short and stout or long and slender (beakless in *A. alpestris*); pappus of numerous capillary bristles.

MICROSERIS: Scapose or more or less leafy-stemmed; involucre bracts subequal, imbricate, or calyculate; achenes columnar to fusiform, but scarcely beaked; pappus of 5–many members, these with paleaceous base and slender, bristle-like, naked or plumose tip (intermingled with capillary bristles in *M. cuspidata*).

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A. PROSTRATE RORIPPA.—

RORIPPA ISLANDICA (Oeder) Borbas, var. MICROCARPA (Regel) Fernald, forma **reptabunda**, forma nov., caulibus elongatis repentibus 2–12 dm. longis; foliis plerumque simplicibus. Coös County, NEW HAMPSHIRE: muddy shore of Nash Stream Bog, Odell, 27 August, 1947, A. S. Pease, no. 33,162 (TYPE in Herb. Gray.; ISOTYPE in Herb. New Engl. Bot. Cl.); exsiccated shore of First Lake, Pittsburg, 3 September, 1947, Pease, no. 33,186.

This striking form, with very long, prostrate 1-sided stems rooting at the nodes and up to 1.2 m. long, its very numerous axillary fascicles with mostly simple leaves, abounds, Dr. Pease tells me, on the exsiccated margins of the two ponds. It is, perhaps, an ecological form, the stems starting growth in shallow water and on drying-out of the ponds, unable to maintain the usual upright habit. On the other hand, plenty of colonies of the species keep the ascending habit under similar conditions.—
M. L. FERNALD.